The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, No. 75 Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ Terms: one year DAILY, single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers, one week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail, one year, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address The Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Advertising intelligence, and valuable reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1871. NO. 92.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

WASHINGTON.

SENATOR MORTON'S SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE.

Not as Strong as was Expected—Sumner's Resolution of Inquiry Passes—Senate Passes the Bill for Additional Three Hundred Million of Five Per Cent. Bonds—A Bill to Make Most Appointed Offices Elective—Trumbull's Civil Service Reform Bill Fares Hardly—Relief for Settlers on Indian Lands in Kansas—Additional Appropriation for the Louisville Canal Probable—Resolution to Prohibit the Building of the Newport Bridge on the Present Plans, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1871.

Sumner's Investigation Resolutions Pass.

Business in the Senate opened quite lively to-day. Besides numerous bills of minor importance, Senator Sumner got the San Domingo inquiry resolutions through without objection, and a bill authorizing the issuing of an

Additional Three Hundred Millions

Of five per cents. bonds, reported from the Finance Committee by Mr. Sherman, was passed without debate. This latter action occasioned much surprise, as it was believed that much time would be absorbed in its consideration.

Unconstitutional to Relieve Senators from Importunity.

Mr. Trumbull's bill to relieve members of Congress from importunity, making it a penal offense to recommend applicants for positions, was not so fortunate. Mr. Morton and others argued at length against it, taking the ground that it was unconstitutional, and that it was depriving Senators of their just rights. The morning hour expired before the consideration of the bill was finished.

In the House.

The House had no quorum to-day, but debate on the regular order, being the bill for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, was allowed to run on during the morning hour, when adjournment was carried. Before announcing the vote, a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

Small Chance for San Domingo.

The San Domingo question occupied only a few minutes, but long enough to show that Morton's resolution will not get through as easily as was expected. There was great confidence, before the House was called to order, among the special champions of the measure that it would be passed immediately after the close of the morning hour. The discovery that the House was without a quorum was a great disappointment. Before the session was over, it seemed to be agreed that the resolution could not be reached for a vote before Monday, and there appeared to be a strong confident talk in the ability to rally the necessary two-thirds vote for it then. Mr. Banks gave notice that he should report this resolution on Monday under authority of the House to report on giving five days notice. This action, however, did not leave the question of his committee, and this fact is making some trouble. Mr. Wood, of Banks's committee, on his own account, offered a resolution of inquiry covering ground similar to that of Sumner's. Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Indiana, and some others to make such marked opposition to it, as to show that those managing the San Domingo matter did not intend to have such information, as the files of the Department contain, made public if it could be avoided. Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, gave notice of an amendment to the Morton resolution. Altogether the indications are very marked that the resolution will encounter a rough time in the House. One of the prominent supporters of annexation expressed the opinion after the adjournment, that the proceedings of to-day decided the fate of annexation for the present Congress, as after this week it will be impossible to get a report of the commissioners in time for action.

An Important Sale.

R. M. Corwine made the closing argument to-day in the case of Marshall O. Roberts *vs.* the United States, before the Court of Claims, involving a claim for extra mail service rendered the Government between the years 1861 and 1866. The case had attracted much attention here and in New York, by reason of the magnitude of the sum involved and its concerning an important period in the history of the growth and development of the Pacific coast. The line for whose benefit the claim was brought was the first established between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Sudden Death.

Charles L. Miller, clerk to the Senate Committee on Commerce, died very suddenly at the Capitol this morning, while attending to his business. He was in good health early in the day, and walked to the Capitol from his hotel. The cause of death was pronounced to be apoplexy. He has resided here for some years past, during the sessions of Congress, but his wife and two children live in Ann Arbor, Michigan, to which place his body will be sent for interment.

New Road to Civil Service Reform.

Mr. Conover, of Indiana, has introduced a bill the purpose of which is to restore to the people the offices now filled by appointments, elective. The bill leaves the diplomatic offices, department offices and military offices as at present, to be filled by appointment, but it proposes that all the clerks and officers of the internal revenue and customs, land officers, pension officers, and all other local officers, engaged in the civil administration of the Government, shall be elective. The intention is to give to the people a large share of what is now known as the patronage of the Executive. It is evident that the originator of the measure regards it as a safeguard against the dangerous exercise of executive authority in any exigency. Under the proposed system, no requirements of obedience to the instructions and authority of the President are abrogated. It is claimed that the executive of the present war showed that appointed officers were as powerful as those elected to maintain the authority of the Government in rebellious localities, and showed no more disposition to do so.

Portland and Louisville Canal Appropriation.

The bill reported by Mr. Pool, of Kentucky, making a special appropriation of $200,000 for the present work on the Portland and Louisville Canal, will be called up next week. The opinion of the members of the Appropriation Committee is that it will pass with little opposition.

Dinner to Schenck.

The Ways and Means Committee will meet to-morrow to consider the time and place for giving their late chairman, General Schenck, a farewell dinner.

Relief for Settlers on Indian Lands.

The point of the resolution introduced by Senator Ross and passed to-day by the Senate, will prove a measure of great relief to the settlers on the Osage lands in Kansas. There are about thirty towns on lands, some of them containing one thousand inhabitants, and under no circumstances will the law be enforced to the residents thereon. The resolution provides for this defect, while at the same time protecting whatever rights existing laws give to the Indians.

Indian Agent Discharged.

Secretary Delano to-day directed Commissioner Parker to notify William F. Cady, an Indian Agent, that his services were no longer required. Cady was a clerk of the Indian Bureau a few months since, and was made agent a short time before Congress met.

Truce on Missouri Affairs.

The Postmaster General has announced a truce with Soper, Boyd and such members of the House as did not support Mocking in the last election.

The Newport Bridge.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, to-day introduced the following:

Resolved, That it shall be unlawful for the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, or any other company or person, to proceed in the construction of the bridge now being erected over the Ohio river from Cincinnati to Newport, except the piers and abutments shall be so modified, as to conform to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers appointed to examine the bridge over the Ohio river, and contained in the official Report submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War.

Indian Appropriation.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported to-day. The amount appropriated is $5,300,000, a sum considerably less than last year.

Cox on Civil Service Reform.

The article of Ex-Secretary Cox on the Civil Service reform is attracting general attention here. The "spoils politics" don't like it.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1871.

SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: B. E. Lyon, Surveyor of Customs, Dubuque; W. D. Leggett, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents; J. Ross Browne, Minister to Costa Rica; Wm. H. Clagett, Attorney, Washington Territory; R. J. Monroe, Recorder of the Public Money, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; C. B. Lawrence, Surveyor General of Land Surveyors—J. M. Boreman, Parkersburg, West Virginia; H. B. Wells, Dowagiac, Michigan; C. H. Gleason, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Wm. Worthington, Galesburg, Illinois.

SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION AND OTHER MATTERS.

The returned members are earnestly consulting each other on the future business of the session, and the fate of the San Domingo subject seems to be uppermost in the minds of all. None doubt the passage of the Senate resolution by a large vote, but it is generally regarded as uncertain, if not improbable, that there remains sufficient time for the proposed commission to visit San Domingo and divest the public of investigation, so as to secure a thorough intelligent report on all the matters regarding which congressmen are most anxious to be informed. Assuming that the commission makes the trip in a month or six weeks from the time of starting, it is feared, even by the friends of the scheme, that the delay in printing, considering and debating the commissioners' report will be such as to prevent legislative action in both Houses on the annexation proposition, whatever may be the result of the investigation. Under the present system, no requirements of obedience to the instructions and authority of the President are abrogated. It is claimed that the executive of the present war showed that appointed officers were as powerful as those elected to maintain the authority of the Government in rebellious localities, and showed no more disposition to do so.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1871.

THE Philadelphia *Press* rather quaintly observes that "the struggle at Harrisburg over the State Treasurership is not so exciting as at former periods, and there are a strong probability that a good man will be chosen." Evidently the *Press* is anticipating a new deal and a new man. Is this Mr. CAMERON's idea, to be excited by throwing overboard Mr. MACKEY at the moment the old chief's help is expected to carry him through?

AS POSITION on the calendar will be of some importance in getting through legislation, it is to be hoped that the Hon. D. N. WHITE will report his Allegheny County Reform Bill at the earliest day practicable. The entire delegation having committed themselves in a dozen different ways to the measure, there should be no doubt about its passage; and yet nothing is more common than the knowing doubts which those "inside politics" express on the subject, while others openly ridicule the idea of redeeming the pledges whereby the delegation secured their election. We shall *see* whether the pledges were made to *cheat* the people or to be honorably fulfilled.

THE latest conundrum is, where is MORLEY's letter? That he has written one in his own defense is undoubtedly a fact. At first it was said that it was addressed to the State Department. But no one there knows anything about it. Mr. SUMNER, who, it was said, had been served with a copy, prints an explicit denial, and no one now will confess that he knows anything about the letter, though at first any number of gentlemen could tell you what its contents were. Query: Has it been deemed best, on a close scrutiny of the letter itself, by the friends of the ex-Minister, to suppress the performance entirely? As the matter stands, such a suggestion would not be doing violence to probability.

Harper's Weekly opposes amnesty because it would bring more MCCREERY's to the Senate. Well, if it brought in nobody worse than MCCREERY, it should frighten no one. That poor demagogue stood almost alone in his late performance. Besides, if the fear of more MCCREERY's is a good reason for withholding amnesty, it is quite as good a reason for reconstructing Kentucky for sending him to the Senate. We venture to say that to-morrow no Southern State would elect a Senator worse than SAULSBURY, DAVIS and MCCREERY, and if such Senators should be kept out, then logically SAULSBURY, DAVIS and MCCREERY should be instantly put out. We ask the *Harper*, what has your anti-amnesty policy done? What is the prospect in Georgia, North Carolina, Florida, and what is it likely to be all over the South? Has it worked well? And is it probable that by continuing it any improvement is to be seen in that quarter? Judged by its fruits, anti-amnesty has failed, and that is the only proper way to estimate a policy. Having failed, it is time to give it up.

THE Legislature, in a general way, has made a good commencement, particularly in the prompt movement in the direction of a a Constitutional Convention. If half the professions which MR. WALLACE, in the name of his party, made in his speech as presiding officer of the Senate, are lived up to, we may reasonably look high expectations concerning the present session; for we prefer to believe that the Republicans, now that they are not all-powerful to "put through" whatever *they please*, as heretofore, will not suffer themselves to be outdone in the way of honest and economical legislation. The two Houses are in a position to watch each other, and we hope that both will persist in the determination not to be outdone. On the whole, the situation is rather auspicious, and the indications favorable for a session profitable for the people. Let the Republican members, each for himself, determine to act in all things with perfect independence, controlled by no power of clan or caucus, to follow no lead but convictions of right and duty, and they will be quite likely to get through the session satisfactorily to themselves and their constituents.

IN the New York *Tribune*, of December 31, there is a long communication from MR. J. MEDILL, of Chicago, on the subject of the proposed Darien Ship Canal. As our readers are aware, the unsuccessful survey of last year has not been considered as decisive, and that the hope of finding a practicable route for a canal on the Isthmus is still so confidently cherished that the President has sent out a second exploring expedition under Commander SELFRIDGE, that if the scheme must be finally abandoned, the failure may not be due to want of interest or enterprise on the part of the American Government. Until the Southern portion of the Isthmus shall have been explored many will continue to hope for the discovery of a route. MR. MEDILL, however, already despairs of success in the search, and predicts that Commander SELFRIDGE will find the Cordilleras several hundred feet above the ocean at the lowest point of depression, and that he will be obliged to report no line discovered that does not require very deep cutting or very long tunneling. The difficulties of making a canal through such ground would obviously be enormous if not quite insurmountable, while the expenses would exceed the financial abilities of any private company and might bear heavy upon the resources of great nation. But MR. MEDILL still believes in the feasibility of a Darien Ship Canal, and for its achievement he proposes a scheme of rather startling novelty. "How shall the obstruction be surmounted?" he asks, and then says: "Does not the very word 'surmount' suggest the solution of the problem? Why attempt to hew a channel thirty feet below the ocean level, across, or excavate a ship tunnel five to ten miles, under a mountain? Rather let the engineers search for the most feasible surface route, and construct a canal *over* instead of *under* the Cordilleras." He proposes that the "amount of water required to fill the locks and levels of the canal and float the ship and its cargo over the barriers between the Atlantic and the Pacific" shall be raised by steam power. In the fall statements and calculations intended to show the practicability of successfully using the steam-engine for this purpose the scheme looks very well. Concerning the real merits of the plan only engineers and experts are qualified to judge, and to them it is submitted. In reference to the clearness and force with which MR. MEDILL sets forth his project there can hardly be any difference of opinion.

FROM the statements of correspondents in Berlin, it appears that the restoration of the German Empire in the person of King WILLIAM excites less enthusiasm among the Germans than might have been expected. In the coolness with which the event is regarded within the limits of the new empire, some of the articles on the subject which have appeared in foreign newspapers appear extravagant, imaginative descants rather than a pert and intelligent appreciation of the affair. Words are not always things, but merely designate vanished realities. It is said to be well understood that the grandeur of the imperial title does not impose upon King WILLIAM, and that but for the urgent wishes of the Crown Prince, he would have preferred to retain the official designation by which he has heretofore been known. Then the constitution of the empire to which the Confederation of the North has given place, appears very unsatisfactory to the Prussian people. Bavaria has become a member of it without surrendering any of the rights and privileges which constitute her individuality as a distinct kingdom. Instead of submitting to the laws of Germany she dictates her will to the majority. She still regulates the marriage and migration of her subjects; the postoffice and telegraph systems, all affairs pertaining to the revenue and to the army in time of peace, are regulated and controlled as before the union. Most important of all, "the concession has been made to Bavaria, that out of fifty-nine votes, constituting the Federal Council, fourteen votes, or between one-fourth and one-fifth of the whole, are sufficient to bring legislation to a standstill." "These fourteen votes are represented by Bavaria (six,) Saxony (four) and Wurtemburg (four,) while Prussia, with her 24,000,000 of inhabitants, has only seventeen." Thus the three little States having in all only 5,000,000 of inhabitants by combining their votes will be able to prevent the passage of any law. In fact, as has been more than once pointed out, the doctrine of State rights as defined and defended by our "Southern Brethren" lies at the foundation of the German imperial constitution. It is impossible to think that the basis is looked upon as solid or durable by Count BISMARCK, and several explanations are given of his consent to its recognition. The most likely theory is that in view of the necessity of union and the danger of delay, the Chancellor relies upon his own ability to prevent the mischiefs which the arrangement is so well adapted to produce. But if the successful working of the machine depends upon the life of an individual the outlook for the future is rather uncertain.

GOV. GEARY'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor GEARY, herewith printed, is a voluminous and interesting document. At the outset we have a highly satisfactory statement of the State's finances. Since January, 1867, the public debt has been reduced $6,592,747 87, or at the rate of $1,648,187 a year. During the year ending November 30, 1870, the reduction was $1,702,879 05. The present State indebtedness of every description is $31,-111,661 90. To meet obligations falling due, the Governor recommends that the Legislature authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell "all the assets that may be in their possession," amounting to $9,500,000. This applied to its liquidation, the debt would be $21,500,000, to liquidate the whole, which at the present rate would require but eight years. The Governor wisely suggests that this rate may be considered too rapid as well as unnecessary, if not oppressive; that taxation to such an extent, which is mainly borne by our corporations and the manufacturing industries, may have an injurious effect, and the opinion is expressed that it can be safely eased off, so as to reduce the debt at the rate of $1,000,-000 a year.

Governor GEARY warmly recommends the calling of a State Convention to revise the Constitution, and advances many cogent arguments in its support, the Legislature, moved by an unmistakable popular sentiment, having already taken steps in the same direction. It is reasonable to conclude that this great work of reform—which the COMMERCIAL was first to propose—will be accomplished at the earliest day practicable.

Perhaps the next most important recommendation in the message is that a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the State be made with as little delay as possible, a recommendation to which we hope the Legislature will promptly respond with necessary authorization. The reasons for this work, advanced by Governor GEARY, are all excellent and timely.

A considerable portion of the message is taken up in discussing "National affairs." The Governor has some sturdy words to utter in favor of Protection, and with great good sense and force says: "The duty on tea, coffee and tropical productions, and all inquisitorial and other taxation under the revenue laws, except upon luxuries, whisky and other liquors, and tobacco, should be repealed."

The observations of the message on the treatment of States that entered into the rebellion, are calm, well digested, and will, we believe, receive a favorable response from the people of this Commonwealth. Not doubting that here and there are "some disappointed spirits," yet too few a number, too insignificant in power "to give serious cause for uneasiness or alarm"—towards whom the policy of conciliation is recommended—Governor GEARY trusts that the time is "close at hand, when this grand and perfect consummation will be effected by UNIVERSAL AMNESTY." "It would," he adds, in language at once forcible and eloquent, "efface the lingering distinctions which are fostered by the punishment of the very few of crimes in which very many participated and remove the last pretext for hostility against a government whose magnanimity is the crowning glory of its power. It will accord with enlightened and progressive civilization and harmonize with the tested might and grandeur of her institutions. It will present, too, the noblest government of the world's history, as impregnable and indissoluble, because founded without distinction, class, birth, or circumstance, upon the virtue and intelligence of all its people." These are golden words, and we thank Governor GEARY for having uttered them. Coming from an eminent soldier in the war, we have reason to believe his brother soldiers of our State, as a class, will give to them an approving response; and they are entitled to have weight at Washington. And not less worthy of attention is what *follows* on "the employment of troops at elections, without the consent of the local State governments."

The Message contains many things to which we have made no allusion, all of which are treated in a clear and comprehensive manner. As a whole, it is a document of marked ability, and even boldness, extremely well written, and cannot fail of arresting, to an unusual degree, the attention of those who take an interest in public affairs.

ADVICES from the South agree that the planters are dissatisfied with the profits of cotton-growing, and are disposed next year to try the plan of growing less cotton and more provender. A wise conclusion, but it has been announced so many times in the fall, and forgotten in the spring, that it will be a wiser generation of southern planters than the present, that is likely to actually attempt to practice upon it. The planters of South-eastern Georgia are the latest to be heard from on this topic, and they declare that at the present prices they make nothing at all and still hive to buy food for their stock. They affirm that although the prices were just as well as ever they did, and with far less care to their employees, yet the actual cost of raising cotton now is fifty per cent. greater than it was before the war, while the price received is only a trifle greater in currency than that paid in gold during the few years preceding the war. The cultivation of Sea Island cotton is especially to be abandoned by many growers, as the chances of profit are much slighter, and the cost of raising is much greater than in the case of upland.

The *Press* in suggesting that Philadelphia should arrange for a common railroad depot along its river front, says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns and operates, including its leased and consolidated lines, not less than four thousand miles of track, besides an indirect control of extensive lines of tributary railroad connections, and that, with its consolidated lines, it owns at least twenty thousand cars, and that the line immediately tributary to it, including the Union, National, Star, Empire, Hooston, Leech & Co., and other independent lines, together with the cars owned by coal companies and individuals along the lines, will increase the number to forty thousand. On this basis the *Press* estimates that with the eastern terminus of this line "fixed at Philadelphia, which successful lines of steamships to foreign and domestic seaports would immediately secure, there would be an imperative demand for trackage within city limits, and warehouse facilities at once, to *handle for thousand cars daily, to enable each one to make one round trip in eight days.* (The usual time allowed freight trains from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia is about thirty-six hours."

A NEW YORK *Herald* correspondent at Washington furnishes, as his column of "filling-up" for Tuesday's paper, some speculations regarding the Presidential race. First, he asserts that MR. COLFAX's public withdrawal from further office-seeking is but "Seymour" game—a part of a deeply laid plot to put him one notch higher. It is said that "he is in the hands of his friends," who are said to be the national banks and the iron manufacturers. Mr. BLAINE is also alleged to be using his position as Speaker of the House to advance his own Presidential aspirations, by securing the support of various leading interests by manipulating the committees in their behalf. To all of which we say: Let him do so, but don't believe it. It's but a Bohemian's gossip, who has to fill so much space at a regular price per column.

INTERVIEWS are getting to be so common and so frequently denied that it is hazardous to put much faith in them. Still we may note that a *Herald* reporter described the social character of a New Year's call by trying to interview Judge Chase. The Chief Justice would say little, however, saying that he had enough to do to take care of his health, without bothering with politics. He did say, or it is so reported, that the relations between him and the President are neither friendly nor otherwise; also, that "American diplomacy has been at fault with regard to the controversies pending between this country and England." The Chief Justice also anticipates a lively campaign in 1872, and expects to resume his judicial duties before the end of the present term of the Supreme Court.

"To the colored people throughout the State, the undersigned Representatives send greetings" is the solemn address of an appeal from the colored members of the North Carolina Legislature to their negro constituents, upon the impeachment of Governor Holden. In scriptural phrases and Oriental richness of language, the colored people are compared to the Jews under Ahasuerus, Governor Holden is likened to Mordecai and his persecutors to Haman, and the warning is uttered that impeachment alone will not sate the vengence of the enemies, who will not rest short of securing Governor Holden's blood, and will then turn their wrath against the blacks. These gloomy predictions may be well-founded, but the appeal neglects one very important thing. Who is to be the "Queen Esther," that will deliver her race from the oppressor?

THE agitation to make Decoration Day a legal holiday by Congressional enactment has been resumed, and we hope will succeed. The reason alleged by Congress for refusing to adopt the measure before was that an increase of holidays would be detrimental to the business interests of the country. How much detriment would it be to the business of the country to have six holidays instead of five in every 365 days?

THE recent decision of Judge MCKennan, in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, that the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., should pay the policy upon the life of one Benham, a suicide, is attracting much attention, and was solicited from F. H. Teese, an eminent lawyer of Newark, a pamphlet on "Insanity, as a Reply to the Plea of Suicide." Judge Teese argues that it should be considered that in the desertion of life by the insured he commits an injury to the life insurance company for which it ought not to be called upon to suffer, any more than any other person who is injured by the forceful acts of a lunatic. Inasmuch as the insurance companies issue their policies according to certain tables of mortality, it is argued that "any act on the part of the insured which would disturb the fundamental condition of his policy as to his expectancy of life would be a fraud upon the company, and render his policy void." Besides, it is said to be against the public interest to compel the payment of the claim in case of suicide, as it would tend to the encouragement of suicide. And in regard to that crime, the weight of the legal authority, the author insists, is that "when the self-destruction was intended, voluntary and wilful, by a person who had sufficient mind to understand the physical nature of the act, the policy will be void, although the assured might not be morally responsible." Judge Teese's conclusion is that a company should not be compelled to pay in such a case, and indeed he doubts whether a mutual company is not guilty of misappropriation in using its funds, which it holds only as a trustee, in paying such doubtful claims. Whatever may be thought of these views, they are valuable contributions to the discussion of this subject, but we fear they will have little effect in the quarter where blame, if blame there is, must mostly rest. It will be found difficult, we think, to impanel a jury that will decide for the company in a life-insurance case, and it is the general public, whose juries are drawn, and not the bench and bar that need any setting right in this matter.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The latest remarkable thing is an animal resembling a lizard, measuring about two inches from the nose to the tip of its tail. According to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, it was found in the heart of a petrified fir tree, which must have been about five hundred years old when it was cut down, and which was found in the midst of a petrified forest, about three and a half miles west of Calistoga, in Napa county, California. When this animal, which is particularly described as exactly like a lizard, from its bed it was alive, as it now is, and, says the *Bulletin*, with bewitching *naivete*, "a gentleman is very anxious to obtain it for the Smithsonian Institute." We hope the Institute may get it.

The *Art Medonal* says it is a mistake that the flesh of dogs is good for food, unless they have been fed on vegetable matter—that is in a manner unsuited to their organization. The street dog is not fit to eat. How is that for bologna?

A Concord firm is building stage coaches for use in the South African diamond country.

Here's the old man again, 143 years old, this time, and in North Carolina mountains. The Tarboro' *Carolinian* says that at the time of Braddock's defeat he was hunting on the head waters of Tar river and other children. He has always been in moderate circumstances; lived upon a coarse vegetable diet; never drunk any liquid but spring water, and bids fair to live many years longer. He enjoys perfect health; possesses all of mental faculties, and wishes to be married. He has survived seven wives, and having lost his last one about sixty years ago, he now begins to feel quite lonely.

The mansion of the Parisians has become such a ruling passion in Belgium that rats are being eaten there; not, of course, from necessity, but in order not to miss the genuine Parisian tea. A Tournay paper mentions the fact that a rat supper had occurred there, a new dish, the cooking of it in a day or two, and the guests at the first were too much enchanted with the trial of the new dish not to wish to repeat the experiment. With mushrooms, rat is said to be delicious.

The snow storm which blocked up the Kansas Pacific Railway, prevailed over a district more than two hundred miles in length, from Brookville to Kit Carson, and continued steadily for fifteen hours, partially thawing as it fell, and filling the roadway heavily with a mixture of snow and snow-water. The weather suddenly changed, and this became one mass of ice. Snow plows tried without avail to force through it, and half a dozen locomotives were smashed up in the useless efforts to clear the track. Finally gangs of men were put to work with pick and shovel, and thawed through the ice in this way where machinery and steam power had failed.

A PHILADELPHIA boot and shoe manufacturer has been interviewed in regard to the recent failures in that line of business in that city. He ascribes them first to an effort to get rich in a year, and second to an effort of new houses to take away the trade of established ones, thereby selling the first class of goods at lower rates, although actually costing more, because not bought as advantageously. The second cause is rather the result of the first, but together they are good reasons, not only for the Philadelphia failures, but for most of those that happen.

THAT Australia is one of the great wool-producing countries is well known. That California grows any considerable amount of wool is scarcely known. Yet California produced 20,000,000 pounds of wool in 1870, and expects to increase it to 25,000,000 pounds in 1871, while all Australia produces but 100,000,000 pounds a year, an amount that California is soon expected to attain to. This is a great country, truly, when a single interest of a single State thus springs up, without notice, into rivalry with the industrial interest of one of the chief colonies of the "mother country."

THERE'S "a tempest in a tea-pot" in Washington society, because the official receptions of New Year's were suspended out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Belknap. There was one consolation, though, that the private receptions were unaccustomedly large, by reason of the season, and the ladies would not complain, then, if Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Boutwell did influence the President to show what common people will consider but common respect to the sorrow of his War Secretary.

Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, January 3, 1871.

Balance in Treasury, December 31, 1870	$ 1,381,582 67
Receivable to the payment of Five per Cent. Relief Notes and Interest Certificates, in Gold	353,708 76
	$ 1,128,873 91
Amount of Principal of Loan of June 11, 1846, payable on demand	$ 562,410 49
LOANS REDEEMED DURING MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1870.	
Five per cent. Loan Act of July 19, 1839, par in Gold	$ 1,400 00
Five per cent. Loan Act of February 2, 1847, third series, bill and Treasury Notes	1,000 00
Six per cent. Loan Act of February 2, 1847, first series, bills and Interest	1,500 00
Six per cent. Loan Act of May 15, 1861, bills and Interest	11,000 00
Total	$ 14,400 00
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	
Four and a half per cent. Bonds	$ 113,000 00
Five per cent. Bonds	4,586,710 49
Six per cent. Bonds	5,156,300 00
Total	$ 9,856,960 49
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN U. S. CURRENCY.	
Five per cent.	$ 909,300 00
Six per cent.	21,000,000 00
Total	$21,909,300 00
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN STOPPED.	
Five per cent.	$ 147,177 82
Six per cent.	6,161 00
Total	$ 156,338 82
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Loan Relief, Act of May 4, 1841	$ 96,782 00
Interest Certificates, unclaimed	4,418 58
Domestic Creditors	44 67
Total	$ 100,875 00
SUBSCRIPTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Debt Bearing Coin Interest	$ 9,856,960 49
Debt Bearing Interest in U. S. Currency	21,909,300 00
Debt on which Interest has been Stopped	156,338 82
Debt Bearing no Interest	100,875 00
Total Debt December 31, 1870	$ 32,023,474 31
Amount of Debt December 31, 1869, as per statement published in compliance with section 8 of the Act approved April 13, 1859	$ 33,717,379 05

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
F. F. HAMMA,
Auditor General.
W. W. IRWIN,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

THE recovery of a nation after loss, conquest, pestilence, famine, is not unfrequently recorded in history; but, remarks *Blackwood* of this month, a nation that has fallen to pieces by its internal disorganizations does not find time to gather up its fragments, reassert its place in the world. The eclipse which came upon Greece and upon Italy lasted for centuries, and has not passed away. The glory of Spain departed, and has never returned. These examples appear to show that the fall is not in the condition of France. Of all the great institutions which she owned in her days of renown, not one remains to serve as a failing point. But the geographical situation will work powerfully in favor of France, and her attracting individuality of character increases the chance of reanimation. She cannot remain insignificant like a far peninsula. Either she must wake up to a sense of her duties, or than she has known before, or she will sink lower and lower toward her doom, and that doom will be dismemberment.

The Body and Its Needs.

Considering the extreme sensitiveness of the human body, and that it is unprotected except by artificial covering from the action of cold, it is not strange that it has pleased the fates to make their orders. The skin exercises a powerful influence over the stomach and bowels, and when its functions are interrupted by sudden chills, that seal the pores and prevent perspiration, the surface, internal congestion is apt to ensue. The digestive organs never perform their office properly when this is the case, and the waste matter of the system, which should be discharged in part through the skin by the sudoriferous glands, having no other outlet than the bowels and the kidneys, constipation and a variety of renal diseases are more or less prevalent. Dyspepsia, a host of ills, is also aggravated by these causes. The most effective preventive of, and remedy for, disturbances of this nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Acting as a stimulant and tonic, it rouses the sluggish functions, imparting to those important organs both activity and regularity. It also operates as a sudorific, by toning the vessels of the skin and promoting the free passage of the exhausted matter through that natural sieve of the system. Being a mild diuretic, it gives a healthful impulse to the action of the kidneys, where there is a tendency to dropsy, and as a blood depurent and nervine, has a highly beneficial effect in rheumatic cases. It combines in happy proportions the tonic, alterative, aperient, antiseptic, diaphoretic and anti-bilious properties requisite for the restoration of a system generally disordered, and has no equal as a winter medicine.

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps,
Squire's Glycerine Soap
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy & Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma

With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,
SOLE AGENT FOR
PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. P. FUNDENBERG,

Has Resumed the Practice of his Profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets. tf

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics; healthful tone of the stomach, with habitual Constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the Nerves, enriching the Circulation, restoring Digestion, giving Strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach, and restores the generative organs and digestive to a healthy state. Weak, nervous females and people persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar. tttss

B. C. LEVI,
(Successor to Moorhead & Co.)
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Office, No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
B. C. LEVI.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS,
TRIMMINGS,
STRAW GOODS,
HOSIERY, &C.
Stock Always Complete. Orders Promptly Filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Biaritz, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astrachans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sacques and Basques.
Cashmere, Wool and Broche Long and Square Shawls.
Blankets and Flannels.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

STANDARD
PRINTS,
10 1-2 Cts. Per Yard,
The Lowest Prices
FOR NINE YEARS.

M'Elroy, Dickson & Co
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
54
WOOD STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Firm of WOOD & LUKENS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. LUKENS retiring. W. D. WOOD is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement of the old business.
W. D. WOOD,
J. LUKENS.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED by W. D. WOOD and RICHARD G. WOOD, under the firm name of W. D. WOOD & CO.
W. D. WOOD,
RICHARD G. WOOD
McKeesport Iron Works, January 3, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF H. CHILDS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Lowrie Childs retiring. Either partner is authorized to settle the business of the old firm.
H. CHILDS,
LOWRIE CHILDS.
Pittsburgh, December 31st, 1870.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me, in the Wholesale Shoe Business, my son, HARVEY CHILDS, Jr. The firm will continue under the name and style of H. CHILDS & CO., as heretofore.
H. CHILDS.
Pittsburgh, January 2d, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE that they have this day formed a copartnership, for the sale of Coal, under the firm name of CHILDS & BRO.
LOWRIE CHILDS,
A. H. CHILDS.
Pittsburgh, January 2d, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership of H. GERWIG & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. CHARLES MEYER retiring. All debts owing to the firm are settled at the old place, Nos. 489 and 491 Penn, corner Thirteenth street, Pittsburgh.
H. GERWIG,
C. MEYER.
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP OF GERWIG'S ROPE WORKS.—Having this day associated with me my sons,
NICHOLAS J. H. GERWIG,
As a Partner, to carry on the manufacture of all sizes of
Hemp Rope, Packing Yarn, Cordage of all descriptions, Twines, &c., and Dealers in Manilla and Jute Ropes, &c.
Thankful for the liberal patronage received since its establishment, it will be our endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom.
Warehouse—Nos. 489 and 491 Penn, corner of Thirteenth street.
H. GERWIG & SON.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE this day taken into Partnership
Mr. JAS. W. HARRISS,
Who is well known to my customers as my recent Clerk and Salesman. The old business will be continued under the style of D. LANGE & COMPANY, and its accounts will be settled by the new firm.
M. DE LANGE.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Firm of BISSELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEO. S. GRISCOM retiring.
F. S. BISSELL,
L. DILLON.
GEO. S. GRISCOM.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED at the old stand, as usual by the remaining Partners.
BISSELL & CO.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF BISSELL & CO., I cheerfully recommend my former partners to the patronage of the public.
GEO. S. GRISCOM.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as THOMAS PALMER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. All claims for or against the late firm will be settled by THOMAS PALMER, who will continue the Wall Paper business at the old established stand, No. 91 Wood street.
THOMAS PALMER,
JNO. C. DODGE.
Pittsburgh, December 31st, 1870.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Partnership under the name and style of CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO., for the business heretofore conducted by the Union Iron Mills will hereafter be carried on by the new firm, the Owners and Proprietors of said Mills,
ANDREW CARNEGIE,
ANDREW KLOMAN,
THOMAS M. CARNEGIE,
HENRY PHIPPS, Jr.
Pittsburgh, January 2d, 1871.

LIMESTONE QUARRY—WILL BE SOLD at the Logan House, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., on FRIDAY, January 6, 1871, a FARM, situate one mile from the town of Hollidaysburg, containing 180 Acres, on which there is a Limestone Quarry now opened. The Morrison Cove Railroad runs through the Farm, and the Quarry is directly on the line of the road. For further address
JOHN CLARK,
Administrators John Wertz, deceased, Yellow Springs, Blair county, Pa.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO. and H. OPPENHEIMER & CO., No. 80 WOOD STREET, having been dissolved, they offer their
Whole Stock of Goods, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CONSISTING OF
English and French Cloths, Doeskins, Beavers, Chinchillas, Foreign and Domestic Cassimeres, Tailors' Trimmings and Furnishing Goods, together with a large stock of Ready-made Clothing.
ALL OF THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Partnership heretofore existing between ALLEN KIRKPATRICK and JNO. MCDERMOTT, under the name of ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, at 231 Liberty street.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
JNO. MCDERMOTT.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 13, 1870.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY AND SEED BUSINESS will be continued at 231 LIBERTY STREET, by the undersigned, where we shall be glad to receive our former customers and others.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 13, 1870.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO., I take pleasure in recommending my former partner to the patronage of the Trade.
JNO. MCDERMOTT.

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics; healthful tone of the stomach, with habitual Constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the Nerves, enriching the Circulation, restoring Digestion, giving Strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach, and restores the generative organs and digestive to a healthy state. Weak, nervous females and people persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar. tttss

COREY & CO.,

Are prepared to deliver by the car load, by either the Pennsylvania Central or the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, their superior article of
Gas, Blacksmithing and Family Coal, Nut Coal and Slack.
Office, Braddock's Fields, or 362 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, December 31, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	561,974 29
Contingent Fund	34,224 75
	$671,203 04

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages	$586,118 33
Bills Receivable	26,752 38
Office Fixtures	678 89
Cash	45,652 44
	$671,200 01

D. E. MCKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Books and Assets of the Bank and find the above Statement to be correct.
W. M. K. NIMICK,
JOHN SCOTT,
ROBT. C. SCHMERTZ.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1871.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business, December 28, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,241,758 60
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	423,300 00
Other Stocks	12,812 50
Due from Redeemable and Reserve Agents	101,781 65
Due from Other Banks and Bankers	14,009 33
Due from Other National Banks	214,523 98
Banking House	75,000 00
Current Expenses	7,582 73
Cash Items, including Stamps	10,019 45
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,259 60
Fractional Currency	8,559 80
Specie	3,501 00
Legal Tender Notes	225,000 00
	$2,255,923 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	89,722 47
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	310,000 00
Individual Deposits	1,011,126 34
Loans and Discounts	74,054 89
Due to Other Banks and Bankers	12,653 51
	1,097,813 65
	$2,255,923 01

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, John D. Scully, Cashier of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of January, 1871.
R. S. HAYS,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WM. K. NIMICK, } Directors.
JAS. CALDWELL, }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 28, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,008,865 33
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	300,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	101,279 30
Due from other Banks and Bankers	9,847 76
Due from other Banks and Bankers	56,159 94
Banking House	20,000 00
Current Expenses	5,351 34
Taxes Paid	6,000 00
Premiums	5,953 86
Cash Items, including Stamps	10,053 81
Exchanges for Clearing Houses	36,705 94
Bills of other National Banks	1,544 14
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,356 09
Specie	32,983 00
Legal Tender Notes	150,000 00
Three Per Cent. Certificates	50,000 00
	$1,775,593 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Profit and Loss	49,306 38
National Bank circulation outstanding	270,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,750 00
Individual Deposits	787,499 46
United States Deposits	75,000 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	45,080 19
	$1,775,593 82

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, F. L. Stephenson, Cashier of the Farmers Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

Collections Made on All Accessible Points

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 4, 1871.

The improvement in the local money market for the past few days of the new year has been so striking that it hardly allows a return to affairs for the better. Expectations of an immediate "let up" and an easy market have been so sanguinely entertained by many parties who have been anxiously looking for it, that they are apt to become impatient at any apparent delay. There is at this time considerable activity in the market, consequent upon settlement season, which will greatly increase during the next fortnight, and we usually have a good supply of paper grow upon every one of every month, and upon the market at a favorable time, when the bank deposits have been largely augmented by an increased supply of money, as well as from a great variety of sources that are opened up at the January settlements.

—The closing bank statement for the year, in response to the Comptroller of the Currency, who has designated the 28th of last month as the time to make up their reports, is promptly before the public, and so far as our examination has extended it is a truthful shows a large increase in the volume of business, and a full reserve up to the requirements of law. It is said that the 28th was selected in order to catch up some of the New York banks who were suspected of assisting in the recent conspiracy to lock up the money market to the great detriment of trade, and the interests of business men generally.

—The New York *Evening Post* of yesterday says: Since the bankers left Washington for Treasury has published his programme for bond purchases and gold sales during January, which is as follows:

GOLD SALES.

Wednesday, January 4	$2,000,000
Wednesday, January 11	1,000,000
Wednesday, January 18	1,000,000
Wednesday, January 25	1,000,000
Total	$5,000,000

BOND PURCHASES.

Thursday, January 5	$1,000,000
Thursday, January 12	1,000,000
Thursday, January 19	1,000,000
Thursday, January 26	1,000,000
Total	$4,000,000

It will be observed that the bond purchases are made on Wednesday, and the gold sales on Thursday, and that the bond purchases are limited to four millions; two eighths of the Secretary to the demands of the community. These conditions were not made last month, when they were announced as being touching the money market now. The apparently semi-graphed from Washington with the large currency balances in the Treasury are good as far as the Secretary's ability to do which these accumulations have been carried at a season of the year when every dollar available has been spared, when every dollar available has been spared, should have been in circulation to meet the wants of legitimate trade.

The stock market was strong at the opening, but has since been heavy, with the principal dealings, which have not been large, in New York Central and Hudson, Reading, Lake Shore, Northwest, Rock Island and St. Paul. The last named has been particularly weak, having declined to 81½ for the preferred stock, and 72¾ for the preferred. Saturday's steamer took out 30,000 Northwest gold, and transferred, recently bought for German account; 7,000 shares bought here and sold there. Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced to 95 on the call.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government Securities in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	107½	108	107½
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	110½	110½	110½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows, and—

Gold	110½
United States 6s of 1881	110½
United States 5-20s of 1862	108½
United States 5-20s of 1864	108½
United States 5-20s of 1865	108½
United States 10-40s	106½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	107½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	107½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	107½
Union Pacific Railroad	82
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Pacific	119¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, Coupons, &c., at the sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	2:30	3:30
January 4, 1871.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & H.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Del. & Hud.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Harlem	132	131¾			
Illinois Central	136½	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	105¾	105¾			
Chicago & Northwestern	81¾	81¾			
Do. preferred	82	82	82	82	82
Rock Island	104½	105	¾		
St. Paul	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾			
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28	¾		
Do. preferred					
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾	¾		
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28	¾		
Pacific Mail	89¾	89½	¼		
Adams Express	64½	64½			
Gold	110¾	110¾			

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active issues:

Pennsylvania Central	69¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	52¾
Catawissa preferred	31¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	119
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼
Readings	49¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. He executes orders for on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was firm for both crude and refined. There was, however, no activity manifested. Buyers appeared indifferent to purchasing. The result was, sales were small and far between. Still holders were firm and not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales.

CRUDE.

Firmness was the ruling feature of the market. Spot or January was held firmly at 9¼c; January to July, sellers option, 9¼c; buyers option of July 15th 11½c; February, sellers option, 9¼c; March 9¾c. sales 500 bbls spot at 9¼c.

REFINED.

The market continues quiet, although the transactions were not very numerous. We quote as follows: Spot, 22½c; 60 days, January, 22½c; March and February, 22¾c; March, 23¼c; April, 24c; April, May and June, 24¼c; buyers' option all 1871, offered 27½c.

SALES.

6,000 bbls, 2,000 bbls March, 2,000 bbls April 24c

OIL BARRELS—Market weak. No sales reported. Oil make on spot would not command over $1 70 each.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, January 4.—The *Herald* says: On the upper road buyers were offering $3 15 for spot, and there were sales in small lots at $3 20, which was the ruling figure. On the lower road very little was doing, buyers offering $3 20 for regardless, and a few transactions at $3 25, which was the highest figure during the day.

SALES.

500 bbls spot upper road	$3 20
500 bbls spot upper road	3 22½
500 bbls spot upper road	3 20
500 bbls lower road irrespective	3 25
8 cars Petroleum Centre irrespective	3 25
8 cars Tarr Farm, H. G	3 50
1 car Oil City regardless	3 60
500 bbls Oil City regardless	3 60
500 bbls Oil City, H. G	3 70

NEW YORK, January 4.—Closing on the 5d.—Crude in bbls is quoted at 12½@13c; in tanks at 9½c. Refined in light demand and steady at 23½c. Philadelphia delivery is weak and dull at 23c.

TITUSVILLE, January 4.—Market quiet and firm at about $3 20 on upper road.

SHAMBURG, January 4.—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 20 to $3 25 on road.

OIL CITY, January 4.—Market firm, with a good demand; sales at $3 20 on Lower Creek $3 40, and at Oil City $3 60@3 70, no gravity.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Market firm; P. L. S. to W., 22½c; S. W., 22¼c.; crude, 16c. futures: January and February, 22¾c.; March to June, 24¼c. refined, 26@26½c. sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 4.—Market firm, with a better feeling. Sales of crude at $3 40; gravity is held at $3 20@3 55.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 5 P. M.—Refined, January, 22¾@22¾c; February, 22½@22¾c; sales March to April at 24c; April to May 24¼c; crude 11¾c.

NEW YORK, January 4, 12 M.—Market for crude in bond, buyer three at 12½@13c; in barrels 12½@13c for January. Crude, in wacky lots, quoted at 12½c. Refined is in better demand, but steadily held at 23½c for first half January, and 23¾c for last half January. No sales reported.

TIDIOUTE, January 4.—Market firm at $3 35 to $3 40.

FRANKSTOWN, January 4.—Market quiet but firm at $3 50.

TITUSVILLE, January 4.—Market very quiet and firm at $3 25.

PETROLEUM, January 4.—Market quiet but firmer; offering $3 40@3 45 for regardless holding for $3 50@3 75. Little inquiry and no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 4.—Market quiet; asking $3 45; offering $3 35; no buyers.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Eagle Oil Works	81	Cochran's Yard	223
Total			1,094

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Duncan & Young to Eagle Oil Works, 872 bbls. Duncan & Young to Cochran's Yard, 223 bbls.

Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, Pa., January 3, 1871.

Standard Oil Company, 715 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

North Side Refining & Storing Co., 618 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Hay & Morgan, 126 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Tarr, Bissell, Logan & Stockdale, 50 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

T. J. & J. McKee, 100 bbls to Wood & Sons, Independence, Livingston Bros, 950 cases to Tate, Muller & Co., Baltimore.

H. W. C. Tweedie, 96 bbls lubricating oil to Tate, Muller & Co., Baltimore.

Total Refined.....1,785 bbls.
Total Crude.....309 "
Total lubricating.....96 "
Total barrels.....2,189 bbls

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. R. R.

Brooks, B & Co, 60 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co, 797 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Refined.....857 bbls

Monthly Report of Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. R. R.

January 4, 1871.

Refined oil (through)	2,903
Refined oil (local)	1,971
Refined oil (half barrels)	11
Refined oil (cans)	7
Refined oil (can)	1
Total	4,899

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Cotton dull and drooping; nothing doing. Flour and provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect, except corn, heavy receipts depress the market and prices are lower. Mess pork, $17 50. Lard dull at 9½c. Seed unchanged. Pork—Demand light, but prices are held firmly. Nothing doing. Bacon in light demand and prices nominally unchanged. Whisky steady at 87c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Sugar and coffee unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—Tobacco—Sales 57 hhds at $5 50@6 90 for common to good lugs; $8 75@8 90 for low to medium leaf; $9 50@10 50 for fine leaf; $11 50@12 for fancy. Cotton—Holders firm, but buyers not operating; sales 50 bales at 21½c. Provisions in fair demand and firm at last quotations. Whisky steady at 87c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 4.—Flour firm. Wheat—Demand good and market active. No. 2 white Wabash $1 20; No 1 white Michigan $1 24; amber Michigan $1 21; No 2 $1 20½. Receipts 81,500 bush; shipments 4,000 bush. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed to-day, 50c. Oats dull but unchanged; high mixed to-day, 40c. Clover seed steady at $5 90. Hogs steady at $5 90, all weights.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾.

NEW YORK, January 4—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold quiet and steady; opened at 110¾, and closed at 110¾. Loans were made at from 5 to 7 per cent. gold. Clearances $27,000,000.

MONEY.

Money steady at from 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold. The indications are that it will be easier.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government Securities have been firm and steady at about the closing prices of yesterday.

Coupons, 1881	110	6-20s, 1867	107½
5-20s, 1862	108½	6-20s, 1868	107½
5-20s, 1864	108½	10-40s	106½
5-20s, 1865	108½	Currency 6s	119½
5-20s, 1865, new	107½		

STATE SECURITIES.

In State securities Tennessees are the most active, and North Carolinas firm.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	66
Tennessees, old	62½	North Carolinas, old	44
Tennessees, new	62½	North Carolinas, new	35
Virginias, new	66		

STOCKS.

Stocks are dull but firm in tone. There has been hardly more than ½ difference between the opening and closing rates in the majority of stocks. Rock Island, Lake Shore and Reading being the most active. Central Pacific bonds are steady. Union first mortgages active and firm at 86. *Express rate.* The clerk of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Ohio states that it is not the intention of the State to pay off the old canal stock, which is redeemable at par, but to convert it into new 6 per cent. bonds, but only such lots as may be presented at Columbus or the Ancient currency. Yesterday some of the bonds were presented for payment at the Columbus Bank, and the fact of the refusal to pay said bonds have applicable to the redemption of the bonds has been noticed. It is possible that redemption may be resumed shortly.

U. P. Railroad	97½	Northwestern	77
Quicksilver	42	Preferred	87½
Mariposa	15½	Panama	140
Preferred	50	New Jersey Central	104
Adams Express	64½	Reading	97½
Wells Fargo Express	28½	Preferred	99
Merch's Union Express	25	Ohio & Mississippi	28
United States Express	52½	Preferred	69
Pacific Mail	89½	Wayne	92
New York Central	96	Terre Haute	27
New York Cent. Scrip	81½	Preferred	72
Erie	22½	Chicago and Alton	115
Preferred	41½	Preferred	115
Harlem	131½	Illinois Central	136½
Preferred	131	Cleveland, Col. and Cin	105
Reading	99	Burlington & Quincy	151
Michigan Cent	93½	Missouri	81½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	106	Illinois Central	137½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 4, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

WHEAT—No sales reported and higher by 2c, closing quiet at $1 11@1 11½; this afternoon fairly active and unchanged.

CORN—No 2 mixed opened firmer and closed easier at 42½@42¾c; unchanged this afternoon.

OATS—No 2 steady and closed at 32½@32¾c.

RYE—No 2 at 74c.

BARLEY—No 2 firmer, closed at 72½@73c.

PORK—Steady at $16 70@16 75.

PROVISIONS—Firm and steady; mess pork closed at $16 75. Lard, 9½c.

HOGS—Dressed hogs in fair demand and closed quiet at $6 80@6 90. Receipts 14,000.

CATTLE—Dull and 15c@25c lower at $3 00@6 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Cotton is fair demand, but low of middling 15½c. Flour in fair demand and 10c@15c better. Fine State at $5 35@5 60, common to good extra $5 60@6 30; round hoop Ohio at $6 40@7 00; Western dull and heavy at $5 60@6 75. St. Louis $6 20@8 25. Red winter quotations nominal. Corn in fair demand, and 1c@2c higher. Oats steady and in moderate demand, old spring $1 35, new $1 43@1 44. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork in fair demand and firmer at $16 75@16 87½. Lard firm and steady at 9½c@9¾c. Whisky dull at 87½c@88c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 4.—Flour—extra spring firmer and active. Wheat—No 1 spring firmer and active at $1 20; No 2 at $1 14½; No 2 $1 11¾. Oats dull and nominal. Barley declined 1c. Rye dull and nominal. Pork dull at $16 50 bid. Lard dull at 9c. Dressed hogs unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Flour steady. Ohio $7 25. Wheat firm; Indiana and Ohio red $1 20@1 22; amber do $1 25@1 27. Corn firm; mixed western 56@57c. Oats firm at 40@42c for Pennsylvania and Western. Provisions firm and unchanged. Pork $16 50. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined 23½c. Whisky scarce and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm but unchanged. Corn—No 1 white 80@82c; yellow 80@82c. Oats active at 46@48c. Provisions dull. Whisky quiet at 25@85c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 4.—Flour steady. Wheat dull but unchanged. No 1 white Wabash $1 20; amber Michigan $1 18. Oats dull and nominal at 40c. Crude petroleum quiet and firm at $4 15; refined quiet and unchanged at 23c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 4.—Cotton—Higher grades advanced to 16½c; receipts for the day 2,308 bales; shipments 1,200; sales 1,500.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 4.—Cotton quiet; middling 15½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 4.—Cotton quiet; middling 14½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 4.—Cotton quiet; middling 14½c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Samaria	January 5.....Liverpool.
Anglia	January 7.....Liverpool.
Helvetia	January 7.....Liverpool.
Britannia	January 11.....Liverpool.
Algeria	January 11.....Liverpool.
Wisconsin	January 11.....Liverpool.
Calabria	January 12.....Liverpool.
Australia	January 14.....Liverpool.
Abyssinia	January 18.....Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 18.....Liverpool.
Siberia	January 19.....Liverpool.
Bothnia	January 21.....Liverpool.
Europa	January 21.....Liverpool.
Minnesota	January 25.....Liverpool.
Iowa	January 28.....Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 4, 1871.

River closed; weather cloudy; thermometer 29 degrees at 6 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, January 4, 1871.

River closed, with five feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 28 degrees at 5 P. M.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 4, 1871.

River at a stand, with two feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 26 degrees at 6 P. M.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, January 4, 1871.

River closed. Weather clear; thermometer 35 degrees at 4 P. M.

RIVER NEWS.

THE weather continues cold. There is some three feet ten inches water and rising slowly. Several boats are receiving freight and will leave as soon as the weather will permit.

THE Memphis Dry Goods are advertised for sale on the 28th of January.

THE Iron City, with three barges, loaded with miscellaneous freights, are laid up below the piers of the Bellaire bridge.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—The Henry C. Yeager has arrived from Pittsburgh in 40 days and 20 hours. The boat has worked admirably throughout the trip.

TENNESSEE river is frozen over, forty miles above Chattanooga, and heavy rains will raise the river. A rise is expected in Cumberland and the Tennessee.

CAPT. LEWIS, of Humphries, Lewis & Co., Evansville, has purchased Capt. Alex. Bneckman's wharfboat at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, for $3,500, delivered at Evansville.

A DISPATCH was received by Messrs. Horner, Wood & Co., informing them that the steamer John A. Wood was chained and dropped a mile and a half as she ever was, and would be completed by the last of next week.

BARGE RAISED.—A barge belonging to J. V. McDonald & Co., which was sunk at Bedman on the last run of coal, was raised. It was a 165-foot barge, and had 1,000 bushels of coal.

THE Hornet No. 2 had her new water wheel shaft put on board this morning. Messrs. J. V. McDonald & Co. has had the Hornet No. 2 thoroughly overhauled and painted, and her machinery and the wheel hog chains, and enlarged the size of the shaft.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—The Star, from Pittsburgh, arrived this afternoon Four-mile Bar, yesterday morning, with three barges of coal, having sunk another tow during the night. Cause, "fog."

"RAN FOR CINCINNATI.—During 1870 Cincinnati registered, of steamboats, tow boats, barges and canal boats, as follows: 1,000 steamboats, 11,496 tons; 696 tow boats, 6,695 tons; 1,000 barges, 15-tonnage, 8,113.06; canal boats, 9-tonnage, 46,628.

THE Searcy (Arkansas) *Tribune* has these items: The steamer A. A. Caldwell, which sunk at the Arkansas river cut-off, near the mouth of White river, is a total wreck.

The steamer Frank Forrest was at Searcy landing last week, she being the first boat up since May last.

IMPORTANT.—Should the new city ordinance relative to merchandise on the levee, so that it can remain there but twenty-four hours, be put in force, it will cost the city $1,000 the time hitherto allowed. The amendment goes into effect to-day or to-morrow.

MISCELLANEA—The *Avalanche*, of Saturday, says: Thirty steamers lay at the wharf during the morning. Looking down the broad Mississippi, reminded one of the scenes at the St. Louis and New Orleans wharfs in the days when many dozens of steamboats lined their long levees, and a bustling scene of activity exhibited on the wharf as witnessed in these days of huge three thousand ton carriers.

MEMPHIS, January 3.—The Des Are caught fire at the wharf to-day, as is supposed from the sparks of another steamboat. The wind was very high at the time, and she made a narrow escape from total destruction. The fire was out after the texas and part of the pilot house was destroyed. The damage is fully covered by insurance. The Dexter is hard aground at Shoo Fly Bar, and is being lightered by the Legal Tender. The R. P. Wait broke her shaft near Cairoville river, and is laid up for repairs. She will proceed to Augusta on one wheel, and return from there for repairs.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch says: River falling, with two feet seven inches water in the chute down the falls. The Sam. A. Hale came up through the canal, breaking the ice and opening that passage, and left for Cincinnati. The wrecking boat Champion and R. L. Gray left for Cincinnati.

The coal fleet has passed out of the canal, but will not depart South for several days.

The John Howard, burnt at New Orleans, was insured here for $24,000. The ice in the river has thinned out considerably, but the Pink Varble, LeClaire, Mary Ann and Little Condor are still ice-bound at the city wharf, and will doubtless not get out for several days. The weather during the day was warm and partly clear, but is turning cold very fast.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

TIMOTHY.

Rayner & Bro, 2 kegs raisins, 2 bbls paper, 2 barrels vinegar, 2 bags nails; Carr, McCandless & Co, 3 boxes dry goods; Chess, White Lund Works, 2 bales wool; Dilworth & Co, 36 boxes manufactured tobacco; D Gregg & Co, 3 bales dry goods; Hussey, Scott & Mashuta, 1 box sewing machines; W H Howard, 5 bbls oil; Hartman & Co, 2 bales blankets; J Irwin & Co, 1 bbl and 1 box castings; Little Saw Mill Railroad, 8 car wheels; Lowry, Dalzell & Co, 2 bales shoes; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 1 bale shoes; Miller, Hays & Co, 1 package cigars; C Reed, 14 do fresh oysters; H Ridle, 1 barrel mince meat, 50 buckets do; J A Renshaw, 5 bbls flour, 5 bbls household goods; W Sproul & Co, 1 bbl and 1 box dry goods; Vandorder & Shotzard, 5 do fresh oysters; Barnhold & Co, 1 package dry goods; Singer, Nimick & Co, 2 boxes and 1 bbl Smethem & Co, 3 coils rope; Voigt, Mayer & Co, 7 half barrels mineral meat, 40 buckets do; W J Wood & Co, 2 kegs household goods; J Froich, 3 bbls liquor; Burchfield & Co, 1 bbl.

THROUGH FREIGHT RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

Dilworth, Harper & Co, 100 bbls pork, 47 do sugars, 60 do pipes, 4 casks rice; J S Dilworth & Co, 15 bbls sugar, 38 kegs refined, 60 bbls raisins; Wm. Lang & Co, 10 barrels sugar, 40 bxs pipes; J A McKaby, 3 bbls whiskey; Anderson & Co, 5 casks oysters; Fleming & Co, 1 bbl and 1 box Dush, 3 buckets fish, 4 boxes sundries. First National Bank of Pittsburgh, 100 bbls flour

reduction of the national debt, say to fifty million dollars, except when great prosperity should make the treasury over plethoric, and the occasional unexpected balances might be used in the purchase of additional bonds.

The introduction of "Chinese Coolie," or "contract labor," is one of the greatest evils that can befal the toiling millions of our country. Their presence is not only degrading but impoverishing and paralyzing to our patriotic and intelligent workingmen. It is a new species of slavery, equal in all its injurious tendencies to that, the extinguishment of which cost the nation such immense treasure, and so many thousands of valuable lives. It should not be tolerated for a single moment, as its results will virtually be to deliver all the fruits of our workingmen into unnatural rivalry with the dregs of the Chinese population. Restrictive laws against the importation of this kind of labor, such as would stay its further progress, should be enacted without unnecessary delay.

The claims against Great Britain for depredations upon the commerce of our citizens, by the piratical steamship Alabama, and other vessels, and the disputed rights of our fishermen in the eastern waters, are yet unsettled. The importance of these issues have caused much bitterness of feeling, and, to a considerable degree, involve the peace and honor of the country. The alleged cruel treatment by England of American citizens charged with complicity in some of the Fenian movements, complied only by the historic horrors of Dartmouth and Andersonville, loudly call for the prompt and humane attention of our Government. These three subjects, I am informed, are now under the consideration of the National Administration, whose intention it is to settle them with as little delay as possible, and in such manner as will meet with general acquiescence and approval.

While two heroic nations in Europe have been engaged in deadly strife, shocking to civilization, our country has been but little affected by it in a physical sense. But our sympathies are deeply excited for both people, and in the name of humanity we earnestly hope their differences may soon be satisfactorily adjusted and peace restored.

I have observed with pleasure that Congress is about to provide, by legislation, for the building up and protection of the commercial marine of our country, and for postal facilities to and from foreign countries by American steamships. These measures should, and no doubt will, receive the approval of the people. In a single generation, to find the necessary manufacturing, railway and other interests of the congreat commercial city of Philadelphia, moving with vigor, and, I am assured, with success, in providing the means necessary to establish a first-class line of American steamships to run between that city and European ports. The Legislature will, no doubt, grant liberal franchises to effect a result that will place our Commonwealth in advance of all others, in the construction and use of such vessels for ocean navigation. With the aid and fostering influence which the National and State Governments may find it their duty and interest to extend, it is hoped that this enterprise will be successful. The construction and maintenance of steamers suitable for the postal service indicated, will consume large amounts of our great staples—iron, steel, coal and lumber—and also give employment to thousands of our mechanics, and vastly benefit all the leading branches of trade and industry.

All good citizens will rejoice when the last disagreeable vestiges of the recent civil war shall have been obliterated. Since the cessation of open hostilities, the nation has set the whole world a noble example by its unprecedented magnanimity in forgiving the offenses against its power. It will accord with enlightened and progressive civilization, and harmonize with the best interests and grandeur of free institutions. It will present, too, the noblest government of the world's history as impregnable and indissoluble, because without a single restriction, class, birth or circumstances, upon the virtue and intelligence of the people.

The employment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the reserved rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the General Government, and, if persisted in, must lead to consequences fatal to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character, and so injurious in its tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly, but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said, "the keeping among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of the Legislature, is declared is especially pertinent to the case in point, "He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power." The alleged authority for the use of troops, at our State elections, is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," which authorizes United States officials to call to their assistance, "such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary and use such force to prevent, by force, any other are declared void." Congress, in enacting the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States." But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election, when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good President, the exercise of this power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it would be exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully; a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own purposes. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe and antagonistic to the principles that underlie our form of republican institutions. At the last October election, United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the constituted authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens; and as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance, I have called your attention to this subject. To neglect to have done so might have been construed as an indorsement of a measure that met my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been, and are still, competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for United States military forces to intervene, will be when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted and their aid is lawfully required.

The celebration of the Centennial Birthday of American independence is exciting much public attention. It will be an important era in the history of the nation. Congress has already agitated the subject, and will, doubtless, soon take action in relation thereto. The place at which the occasion should not be a question of controversy. No other locality is so appropriate as Philadelphia. Around the Hall of Independence cluster all the brightest memories of the eventful period to be commemorated. There Congress met; there the historic bell first proclaimed "liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof;" there the Declaration of Independence was first promulgated, and there should be a befitting commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's existence.

In remembrance, it is my sincere desire that we may cultivate the spirit of good will, forbearance, kindness and charity, and implore Almighty God to promote the public good and general prosperity.

JOHN W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
HARRISBURG, January 4, 1871. }

PARDON REPORT.

Report of Pardons granted and death warrants executed during the year 1870, respectfully submitted for the information of the Legislature:

1. ELIZABETH WOLL, Philadelphia. Convicted of *Larceny*, September 22, 1869. Sentenced to Eastern Penitentiary for one year, and one hundred dollars. Pardoned January 1, 1870. Recommended by Chadrack Frey, James W. O'Connell, David Crossley, Jesse Conway, Jeremiah Geiger, Joseph H. Kerr, ten of the jurors in the case; Peter Bailey, W. A. Wakefield, J. Rodman Paul, W. H. Rhawn, and many other citizens of Montour county. Reasons: Elizabeth Woll has hitherto borne a good character, and many years of previous industry and sufficiency of the evidence upon which she was convicted; she is the mother of eight living children, the eldest of whom (except one, who is *non compos mentis* is but fourteen years of age; she is now far advanced in pregnancy. Nine months remitted.

2. JACOB VLIET and CHARLES D. ECKARD, Delaware county. *Larceny*. November 25, 1867. Two years and six months in county prison. Pardoned January 8. Recommended by William Butler, President Judge; C. D. M. Broomhall, District Attorney; eleven jurors in the case; the Inspector and keeper of the prison; the prosecutor, and a large number of other citizens of Delaware county. Reasons: Eckard was convicted on circumstantial evidence alone; and since their conviction the guilt of Vliet and that another party committed the crime for which they were imprisoned, have been established.

ADAM COOK, Armstrong county, September 8, 1859. *Perjury*. One year and ten months in the Western Penitentiary, and one hundred dollars fine. Pardoned January 4. Recommended by James Morrison, Peter Barker, Daniel Banks, Robert Boyce of the jurors in the case; D. J. Reed, Sheriff; D. Phelps, William P. Johnson, W. H. Hutchison, F. Meehling, John V. Painter, A. G. Henry, Withington Reynolds, J. Colwell, W. H. H. Piper, E. L. Brodhead, S. S. Meredith, David Barclay, James Stewart, R. I. Brown and many other citizens of the county of Armstrong. Reasons: The perjury was not wilful; Cook's character has heretofore been good, and incompatible with the crime charged; he is poor, and sixty-five years of age, with a large family dependent upon him for support. Six months remitted.

4. C. J. JONES, Northumberland county, January 4, 1870. *Giving Liquor to Minors and Selling Liquor on Sunday*. Two years and one month in county jail. Pardoned January 8. Recommended by Samuel Shoch, district attorney; Thomas Fasliman, E. L. Reber, W. C. Kapp, Isaac Hensel, John M. Farland, John A. Taylor, R. B. McCoy, C. B. Smith, Amos E. Kapp, Joseph Priestly, M. Taggart and W. Weimer, Reasons: The prosecutions were instituted through a combination, and not for the public good; Jones is a poor man with a large family of children dependent upon him, two of whom are now sick in bed. Thirteen days remitted.

5. WILLIAM WEISS, Lebanon county, November 4, 1869. *Riot and Assault and Battery*. Six months in county jail and twenty-five dollars fine and costs. Remitted by Sullivan S. Child, Geo. Bailey, B. L. Crosman, John A. J. Hiester, Jacob Bucher, J. Montgomery, George W. Forter, Samuel R. Mattack, Abraham P. Price, and many other citizens; Reasons: His reputation was good heretofore, and previous to this occurrence he had never been engaged in any disorderly conduct; he is the principal support of an aged mother, and the law has been fully vindicated by the punishment already inflicted. Two months and twenty days remitted.

6. CHARLES MOOTHART, Philadelphia, May 13, 1867. *Larceny*. Three years in county prison. Pardoned January 25. Recommended by Wm. H. Mann, A. O. Gallon, Thomas Allison, Richard B. Gil, Robert S. Gray, David Bailey, Henry L. Smith, George Carson, George Faber, Rev. Thomas Barry and others. Reasons: Moothart, according to the certificate of the physician and superintendent of the prison, "is far advanced in pulmonary consumption, and cannot live through his term if confined in prison." Three months and eighteen days remitted. Since reported dead.]

7. SAMUEL JOHNSON, Philadelphia, July 10, 1868. *Entering a Dwelling House with Intent to Steal*. Three years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 5. Recommended by ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, William B. Mann, District Attorney; George H. Boker, William F. Small, James H. Orne, Joseph Lindsay, the prosecutor; Francis Black, Samuel Simpson, Andrew Eastwick, and many other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons: Johnson, previous to the commission of this act, had served in the army; he served faithfully as a soldier, and is supposed to be insane at the time of the offense for which he is imprisoned. One year and five months for which he is imprisoned.

8. JACOB GOEBEL, Erie county, July 3, 1868. *Larceny*. Ten dollars fine and three months in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned February 8. Recommended by Hon. R. J. Fisher, President Judge; Hon. C. L. Kuhn, Associate Judge; Wm. A. Duncan, District Attorney; Henry Bruner, Isaac E. Williams and twenty-two petit jurors in the case; John Cox, the prosecutor; Philip Hann, Sheriff; M. S. Quay, E. M. Davis, D. M'Conaughy, Messrs M'Clean, A. Hastings, E. G. Fairchild, David Wills, A. J. Coover, Geo. A. Cordon, E. M'Pherson, and many other citizens. Reasons: Goebel's character heretofore has been good, and incompatible with the crime charged; he is poor, and sixty-five years of age, with a large family dependent upon him for support. Six months remitted.

9. C. J. JONES, Northumberland county, January 4, 1870. *Giving Liquor to Minors and Selling Liquor on Sunday*. Twenty dollars fine and twenty days in county jail. Pardoned January 8. Recommended by Samuel Shoch, district attorney; Thomas Fasliman, E. L. Reber, W. C. Kapp, Isaac Hensel, John M. Farland, John A. Taylor, R. B. McCoy, C. B. Smith, Amos E. Kapp, Joseph Priestly, M. Taggart and W. Weimer. Reasons: The prosecutions were instituted through a combination, and not for the public good; Jones is a poor man with a large family of children dependent upon him, two of whom are now sick in bed. Thirteen days remitted.

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9. JOHN WARREN, York, January 5, 1870. *Fornication and Bastardy*. Sentenced to pay one hundred dollars and one year in county jail. Pardoned January 8. Recommended by Hon. R. J. Fisher, President Judge; Hon. C. L. Kuhn, Associate Judge; William Miller, James Taylor, M. S. Quay, Henry Bruner, Isaac E. Williams and twenty-two petit jurors in the case; John Cox, the prosecutor; Philip Hann, Sheriff; M. S. Quay, E. M. Davis, D. M'Conaughy, Messrs M'Clean, A. Hastings, E. G. Fairchild, David Wills, A. J. Coover, Geo. A. Cordon, E. M'Pherson, and many other citizens. Reasons: Warren has hitherto borne a good character for decency; is only sixteen years of age, and his punishment already inflicted has been sufficient to comply with the sentence of the court. Six months remitted.

10. WILLIAM WHITE, Luzerne, January 19, 1870. *Breaking and Entering an Out-House*. Fifteen months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned March 21. Recommended by Hon. Stanley Woodward, Judge; says: "I respectfully recommend that Wm. White be pardoned. He was convicted on the testimony of a convict." Hon. K. L. Dana, additional law judge, before whom he was convicted, has expressed very decided doubts of his guilt. Hon. C. E. Ewing and wife and family in nearly connection, dependent upon him for support; and others of his family connected with the police force of Pittsburgh, gentlemen representing the press, several aldermen, and about seven hundred of the principal business men of the citizens of that city. Reasons: Nothing but the entire innocence of William White is believed to be entirely innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. The pardon of Shaw is recommended by W. H. Playford, J. P. Boyd, Hon. James Hutton, J. N. Walker, and seventy-five citizens of Fayette county. Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, President Judge of the court before which the prisoners were convicted, says: "On the first inquiry whether the facts constituted the crime of burglary, I had and still have considerable doubt. As to the question of the innocence of the prisoners, I say now, what I said when I overruled a motion for a new trial, I had been of the jury, I don't think I would have consented to a verdict of guilty." Four years and six months remitted.

13. JOHN J. MILLER, Philadelphia, December 11, 1866. *Setting Fire to a Stable and Burning*. Ten years and three months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 24. Recommended by Rev. Abel C. Thomas, James Neill, Rev. G. D. Carron, Samuel Pavoarius, Geo. L. Dougherty, W. B. Mann, James A. Brown, and very many other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons: These measures should, and no doubt will, receive the approval of the people. It is also gratifying to find the necessary manufacturing, railway and other interests of the congreat commercial city of Philadelphia, moving with vigor, and, I am assured, with success, in providing the means necessary to establish a first-class line of American steamships to run between that city and European ports. The Legislature will, no doubt, grant liberal franchises to effect a result that will place our Commonwealth in advance of all others, in the construction and use of such vessels for ocean navigation. With the aid and fostering influence which the National and State Governments may find it their duty and interest to extend, it is hoped that this enterprise will be successful. The construction and maintenance of steamers suitable for the postal service indicated, will consume large amounts of our great staples—iron, steel, coal and lumber—and also give employment to thousands of our mechanics, and vastly benefit all the leading branches of trade and industry.

All good citizens will rejoice when the last disagreeable vestiges of the recent civil war shall have been obliterated. Since the cessation of open hostilities, the nation has set the whole world a noble example by its unprecedented magnanimity in forgiving the offenses against its power. It will accord with enlightened and progressive civilization, and harmonize with the best interests and grandeur of free institutions. It will present, too, the noblest government of the world's history as impregnable and indissoluble, because without a single restriction, class, birth or circumstances, upon the virtue and intelligence of the people.

The employment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the reserved rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the General Government, and, if persisted in, must lead to consequences fatal to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character, and so injurious in its tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly, but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said, "the keeping among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of the Legislature, is declared is especially pertinent to the case in point, "He has affected to render the military independent and superior to the civil power." The alleged authority for the use of troops, at our State elections, is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," which authorizes United States officials to call to their assistance, "such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary and use such force to prevent, by force, any other are declared void." Congress, in enacting the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States." But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election, when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good President, the exercise of this power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it would be exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully; a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own purposes. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe and antagonistic to the principles that underlie our form of republican institutions. At the last October election, United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the constituted authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens; and as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance, I have called your attention to this subject. To neglect to have done so might have been construed as an indorsement of a measure that met my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been, and are still, competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for United States military forces to intervene, will be when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted and their aid is lawfully required.

The celebration of the Centennial Birthday of American independence is exciting much public attention. It will be an important era in the history of the nation. Congress has already agitated the subject, and will, doubtless, soon take action in relation thereto. The place at which the occasion should not be a question of controversy. No other locality is so appropriate as Philadelphia. Around the Hall of Independence cluster all the brightest memories of the eventful period to be commemorated. There Congress met; there the historic bell first proclaimed "liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof;" there the Declaration of Independence was first promulgated, and there should be a befitting commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's existence.

In remembrance, it is my sincere desire that we may cultivate the spirit of good will, forbearance, kindness and charity, and implore Almighty God to promote the public good and general prosperity.

JOHN W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
HARRISBURG, January 4, 1871. }

PARDON REPORT.

Report of Pardons granted and death warrants executed during the year 1870, respectfully submitted for the information of the Legislature:

1. ELIZABETH WOLL, Philadelphia. Convicted of *Larceny*, September 22, 1869. Sentenced to Eastern Penitentiary for one year, and one hundred dollars. Pardoned January 1, 1870. Recommended by Chadrack Frey, James W. O'Connell, David Crossley, Jesse Conway, Jeremiah Geiger, Joseph H. Kerr, ten of the jurors in the case; Peter Bailey, W. A. Wakefield, J. Rodman Paul, W. H. Rhawn, and many other citizens of Montour county. Reasons: Elizabeth Woll has hitherto borne a good character, and many years of previous industry and sufficiency of the evidence upon which she was convicted; she is the mother of eight living children, the eldest of whom (except one, who is *non compos mentis* is but fourteen years of age; she is now far advanced in pregnancy. Nine months remitted.

2. JACOB VLIET and CHARLES D. ECKARD, Delaware county. *Larceny*. November 25, 1867. Two years and six months in county prison. Pardoned January 8. Recommended by Hon. William Butler, President Judge; C. D. M. Broomhall, District Attorney; eleven jurors in the case; the Inspector and keeper of the prison; the prosecutor, and a large number of other citizens of Delaware county. Reasons: Eckard was convicted on circumstantial evidence alone; and since their conviction the guilt of Vliet and that another party committed the crime for which they were imprisoned, have been established.

ADAM COOK, Armstrong county, September 8, 1859. *Perjury*. One year and ten months in the Western Penitentiary, and one hundred dollars fine. Pardoned January 4. Recommended by James Morrison, Peter Barker, Daniel Banks, Robert Boyce of the jurors in the case; D. J. Reed, Sheriff; D. Phelps, William P. Johnson, W. H. Hutchison, F. Meehling, John V. Painter, A. G. Henry, Withington Reynolds, J. Colwell, W. H. H. Piper, E. L. Brodhead, S. S. Meredith, David Barclay, James Stewart, R. I. Brown and many other citizens of the county of Armstrong. Reasons: The perjury was not wilful; Cook's character has heretofore been good, and incompatible with the crime charged; he is poor, and sixty-five years of age, with a large family dependent upon him for support. Six months remitted.

4. C. J. JONES, Northumberland county, January 4, 1870. *Giving Liquor to Minors and Selling Liquor on Sunday*. Twenty dollars fine and twenty days in county jail. Pardoned January 8. Recommended by Samuel Shoch, district attorney; Thomas Fasliman, E. L. Reber, W. C. Kapp, Isaac Hensel, John M. Farland, John A. Taylor, R. B. McCoy, C. B. Smith, Amos E. Kapp, Joseph Priestly, M. Taggart and W. Weimer. Reasons: The prosecutions were instituted through a combination, and not for the public good; Jones is a poor man with a large family of children dependent upon him, two of whom are now sick in bed. Thirteen days remitted.

5. WILLIAM WEISS, Lebanon county, November 4, 1869. *Riot and Assault and Battery*. Six months in county jail and twenty-five dollars fine and costs. Remitted by Sullivan S. Child, Geo. Bailey, B. L. Crosman, John A. J. Hiester, Jacob Bucher, J. Montgomery, George W. Forter, Samuel R. Mattack, Abraham P. Price, and many other citizens; Reasons: His reputation was good heretofore, and previous to this occurrence he had never been engaged in any disorderly conduct; he is the principal support of an aged mother, and the law has been fully vindicated by the punishment already inflicted. Two months and twenty days remitted.

6. CHARLES MOOTHART, Philadelphia, May 13, 1867. *Larceny*. Three years in county prison. Pardoned January 25. Recommended by Wm. H. Mann, A. O. Gallon, Thomas Allison, Richard B. Gil, Robert S. Gray, David Bailey, Henry L. Smith, George Carson, George Faber, Rev. Thomas Barry and others. Reasons: Moothart, according to the certificate of the physician and superintendent of the prison, "is far advanced in pulmonary consumption, and cannot live through his term if confined in prison." Three months and eighteen days remitted. Since reported dead.]

7. SAMUEL JOHNSON, Philadelphia, July 10, 1868. *Entering a Dwelling House with Intent to Steal*. Three years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 5. Recommended by ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, William B. Mann, District Attorney; George H. Boker, William F. Small, James H. Orne, Joseph Lindsay, the prosecutor; Francis Black, Samuel Simpson, Andrew Eastwick, and many other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons: Johnson, previous to the commission of this act, had served in the army; he served faithfully as a soldier, and is supposed to be insane at the time of the offense for which he is imprisoned. One year and five months for which he is imprisoned.

8. JACOB GOEBEL, Erie county, July 3, 1868. *Larceny*. Ten dollars fine and three months in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned February 8. Recommended by Hon. R. J. Fisher, President Judge; Hon. C. L. Kuhn, Associate Judge; Wm. A. Duncan, District Attorney; Henry Bruner, Isaac E. Williams and twenty-two petit jurors in the case; John Cox, the prosecutor; Philip Hann, Sheriff; M. S. Quay, E. M. Davis, D. M'Conaughy, Messrs M'Clean, A. Hastings, E. G. Fairchild, David Wills, A. J. Coover, Geo. A. Cordon, E. M'Pherson, and many other citizens. Reasons: Goebel's character heretofore has been good, and incompatible with the crime charged; he is poor, and sixty-five years of age, with a large family dependent upon him for support. Six months remitted.

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10. JAMES B. KAUTZ and WILLIAM A. CROFT, Lebanon, November 1, 1869. *Riot and Assault and Battery*. Each a fine of twenty-five dollars, and six months in county jail. Pardoned February 17. Recommended by David Mumma, A. J. Herr, J. K. Rohrbach, W. H. Hamaker, Jacob Bucher, H. Mearney, Henry Reitz, James Edmund, W. A. Hiester, Peter Shenk, J. Rodman Paul, Benjamin F. Eshleman, A. J. Herr, W. H. Hamaker, Jacob Bucher, S. A. Hommell, Jas. H. Dotson, John A. Bucher, S. A. Hommell, Jas. H. Nisley, H. Shelenberger, and many other reputable citizens. Reasons: The defendants are very young; have heretofore borne a good character for order and sobriety; and the ends of justice have been fully subserved by the punishment already inflicted. Thirteen months remitted.

11. CHARLES ROBERTS, Philadelphia, January 18, 1869. *Burglary*. Eighteen months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 19. Recommended by N. C. Hoag, Daniel Dougherty, William Mosser, Robert Scott, John W. Donnelly, Theodore J. Ramsey, Frank Kline, and many other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons: Charles Roberts is quite young and has hitherto borne a good reputation, and the offense was committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquors. Five months remitted.

12. W. C. WRAY and GEORGE W. SHAW, Fayette, September 13, 1867. *Manufacturing Bank Bills*. Ten years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned February 21. Pardon of Wray recommended by Thomas M. Marshall, R. Biddle Roberts, T. H. Collier, A. L. Pearson, and many other members of the Pittsburgh bar; by the Mayor of Pittsburgh and his immediate predecessor in office; by over one hundred persons connected with the police force of Pittsburgh, gentlemen representing the press, several aldermen, and about seven hundred of the principal business men of the citizens of that city. Reasons: Nothing but the entire innocence of William Wray is believed to be entirely innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. The pardon of Shaw is recommended by W. H. Playford, J. P. Boyd, Hon. James Hutton, J. N. Walker, and seventy-five citizens of Fayette county. Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, President Judge of the court before which the prisoners were convicted, says: "On the first inquiry whether the facts constituted the crime of burglary, I had and still have considerable doubt. As to the question of the innocence of the prisoners, I say now, what I said when I overruled a motion for a new trial, I had been of the jury, I don't think I would have consented to a verdict of guilty." Four years and six months remitted.

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